

CHAPTER 27 Section 1 (pages 773–778)

The Scramble for Africa

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about movements for democracy and self-rule.

In this section, you will learn about imperialism in Africa.

AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to take notes on the reasons why Europeans created overseas empires.

TERMS AND NAMES

imperialism Control by a strong nation over a weaker nation

racism Belief that one race is superior to others

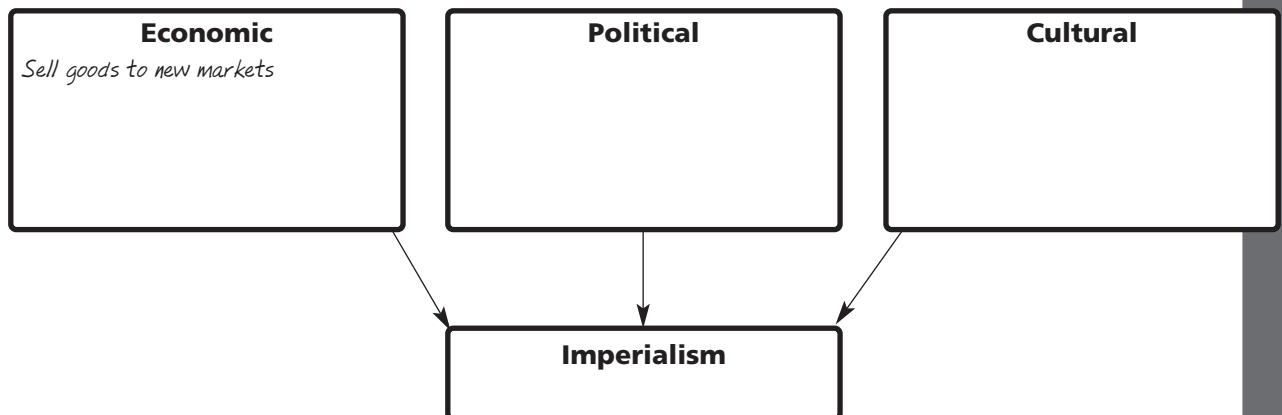
Social Darwinism Use of Charles Darwin's ideas about evolution to explain human societies

Berlin Conference Meeting at which Europeans agreed on rules for colonizing Africa

Shaka Zulu chief who created a large centralized state

Boer Dutch colonist in South Africa

Boer War War between the British and the Boers



Africa Before European Domination; Forces Driving Imperialism

(pages 773–775)

Why did imperialism begin in the 1800s?

In the early 1800s, Europeans controlled a few areas along the coast of Africa. By the mid-1800s, Europeans were expanding their control to new lands. This policy is called **imperialism**.

There were four basic reasons for imperialism. The first reason for imperialism had to do with money. Europeans wanted colonies to provide raw materials for their factories. The Europeans also wanted to sell their goods in their new colonies.

National pride was a second reason for imperialism. Some nations wanted to gain colonies to show their national strength.

Racism was a third reason for imperialism. Racism is the belief that one race is better than others. Many Europeans believed that whites were better than other races.

Racism is related to Social Darwinism. **Social Darwinism** is the use of Charles Darwin's ideas about evolution to explain human societies. One of Darwin's ideas was "survival of the fittest." This idea was that the fittest, or strongest, species would survive. Weak species would not survive.

People who believed in Social Darwinism argued that fit people and nations survived. They also believed that weak people and nations would not survive.

Christian *missionaries* also supported imperialism. They thought that European rule would end the slave trade. The missionaries also wanted to *convert* the people of other continents to Christianity.

Europeans began to take lands in Africa for these reasons. Technology helped the Europeans succeed. The African peoples were divided. It was hard for them to resist European advances.

1. What are four reasons for imperialism?

The Division of Africa (pages 775–776)

How did European nations claim African lands?

The "scramble for Africa" began in the 1880s. Diamonds were discovered in South Africa in 1867. Gold was discovered there in 1886. Europeans became more interested in the continent.

The European nations did not want to fight over the land. They met at the **Berlin Conference** in 1884–85. They agreed that any nation could claim any part of Africa by telling the others and by showing that it had control of the area. Europeans quickly grabbed land. By 1914, only Liberia and Ethiopia were free from European control.

2. What was the purpose of the Berlin Conference?

Three Groups Clash over South Africa (pages 776–778)

What groups fought over South Africa?

In South Africa, three groups struggled over the land. In the early 1800s, the *Zulu* chief **Shaka** fought to win more land. Shaka's successors were not able to keep his kingdom intact. The Zulu land was taken over by the British in 1887.

Meanwhile, the British took control of the Dutch colony on the southern coast. Thousands of Dutch settlers, called **Boers**, moved north to escape the British. This movement is known as the Great Trek. The Boers fought the Zulus whose land they were entering.

At the end of the century, Boers fought a vicious war against the British called the **Boer War**. The Boers lost this war. The Boers then joined the British-run Union of South Africa.

3. Who were the Boers, and whom did they fight?

CHAPTER 27 Section 2 (pages 779–785)

TERMS AND NAMES

paternalism Governing in a “parental” way by providing for needs but not giving rights

assimilation Absorbing colonized people into the culture of the imperialist nation

Menelik II Leader of Ethiopian resistance

Imperialism

Case Study: Nigeria

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you learned about the reasons for imperialism.

In this section, you will read about how the colonies were controlled.

AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to contrast direct and indirect rule.

DIRECT RULE	INDIRECT RULE
<i>Colonizers controlled colonial affairs</i>	<i>Local powers controlled daily matters</i>

A New Period of Imperialism; A British Colony (pages 779–782)

What forms and methods did imperialist nations use to control their colonies?

Each imperial power had goals for its colonies. Imperialist nations had four forms of control: *colony*, *protectorate*, *sphere of influence*, and *economic imperialism*.

A colony is an area ruled by a foreign government. A protectorate runs its own daily affairs, but is controlled by an imperialist nation. A sphere of influence is an area where an imperialist nation has exclusive economic rights. Economic imperialism

refers to a situation where an independent nation is controlled by foreign businesses rather than foreign governments.

Imperialist nations also developed two basic methods to manage their colonies. France and other European nations used *direct control*. They felt native peoples could not handle the tough job of running a country. Instead, the imperialist power governed. This policy was called **paternalism**. The French also had a policy of **assimilation**. All colonial institutions were patterned after French institutions. The French hoped that the native peoples would learn French ways.

Britain used *indirect control*. In this system, local rulers had power over daily matters. There were also councils of native people and government

officials. These councils were supposed to help native people learn to govern themselves in the British method. When the United States began to colonize, it also used the indirect method of control.

Britain tried to rule Nigeria through indirect control. The British let local chiefs manage their areas. The system did not always work. The local chiefs in some regions of Nigeria resented having their power limited by the British.

1. What forms and methods did imperialists use to control and manage colonies?

African Resistance (pages 782–784)

How did Africans resist imperialism?

Some Africans resisted imperialism. People in Algeria fought against the French for almost 50 years. In German East Africa, thousands of Africans died when they tried to use magic to fight German machine guns.

Only Ethiopia resisted the Europeans successfully. There, Emperor **Menelik II** played one European country against another. In 1896, he used European weapons to defeat an Italian army.

2. Who resisted imperialism in Africa, and what were the results?

The Legacy of Colonial Rule

(page 784)

How did colonial rule affect Africa?

Africans enjoyed some benefits from *colonial rule*. European governments reduced local conflicts. The Europeans also brought Africa deeper into the world economy. Railroads, dams, and telephone and telegraph lines were built.

But imperialism mostly caused damage. Africans lost control over much of their land. Many African traditions were destroyed. People were forced out of their homes. Many were made to work in bad conditions. The boundaries that Europeans drew had no relation to *ethnic* divisions in Africa. These boundaries caused problems when the colonies became independent nations.

3. What were three benefits and three problems of colonial rule?

Forms of Imperialism	Definitions
Colony	A country or a territory governed internally by a foreign power
Protectorate	A country or territory with its own internal government but under the control of an outside power
Sphere of Influence	An area in which an outside power claims exclusive investment or trading privileges
Economic Imperialism	An independent but less-developed nation controlled by private business interests rather than other governments

Skillbuilder

Use the chart to answer these questions.

1. Under which type of imperialism is the local government most independent?

2. What is the difference between a sphere of influence and economic imperialism?

CHAPTER 27 Section 3 (pages 786–790)

Europeans Claim Muslim Lands

BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you read about imperialism in Africa. In this section, you will learn about imperialism in Muslim lands.

AS YOU READ

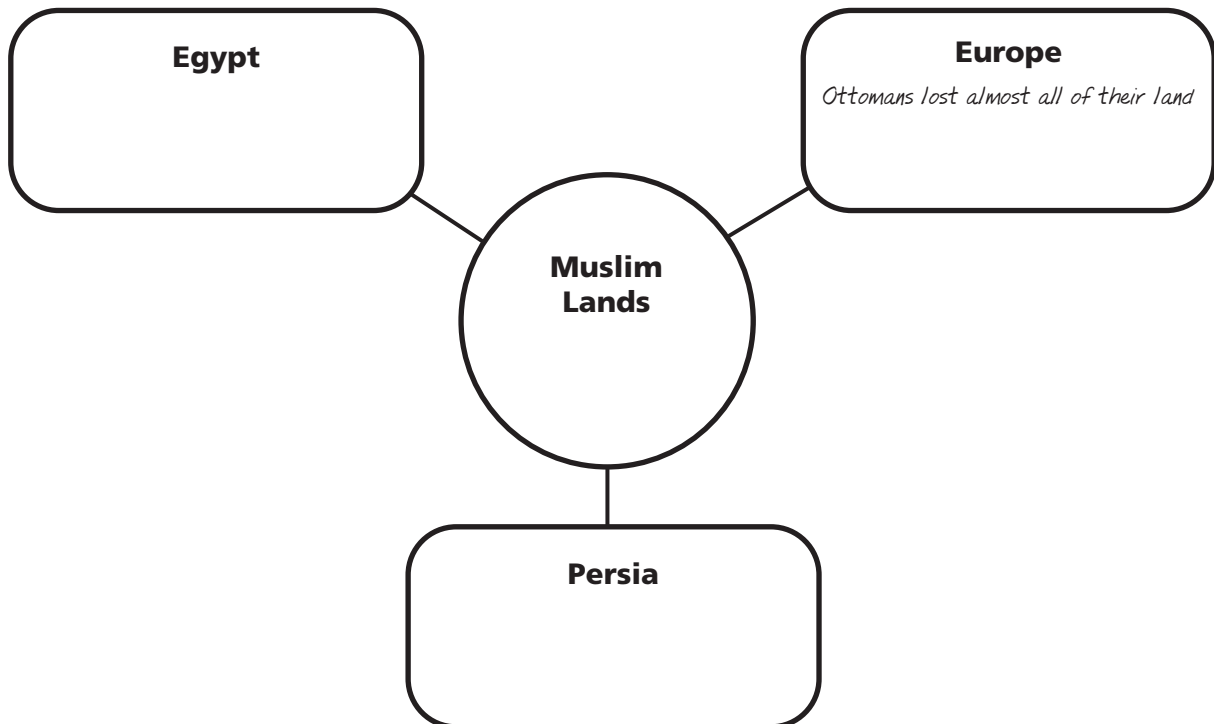
Use the web below to take notes on how other countries took control of Muslim holdings in these lands.

TERMS AND NAMES

geopolitics Interest in or taking of land for its location or products

Crimean War Conflict in which the Ottoman Empire halted Russian expansion near the Black Sea

Suez Canal Human-made waterway connecting the Red and Mediterranean Seas



Ottoman Empire Loses Power

(page 786)

When *did the Ottoman Empire become weak?*

The Ottoman Empire was based in modern Turkey. But it controlled lands in Eastern Europe, North Africa, and Southwest Asia.

This empire lasted for hundreds of years, but by the 1800s, it was weak. The ruling party broke up into quarreling factions. Corruption and theft caused financial chaos. The Ottomans had once embraced modern technologies but now were falling behind the Europeans.

Nationalism began to stir among people in the empire. In 1830, Greece won its independence and

Serbia won the right to govern itself. European nations eyed what remained of the empire hungrily.

1. What happened when the Ottoman Empire weakened?

Europeans Grab Territory

(pages 786–788)

Where did Europeans grab territory?

Geopolitics is the interest in or taking of land for its location or products. It played an important role in the fall of the Ottoman Empire. Russia hoped to win control of the Black Sea so it could ship grain into the Mediterranean Sea. Russia fought a war with the Ottomans in the 1850s called the **Crimean War**.

Russia lost the war when Britain and France joined on the side of the Ottomans. Still, the Ottomans later lost almost all of their land in Europe and parts of Africa. Muslim leaders, seeing this decline, decided to modernize their countries.

Russia also fought Great Britain in a war known as the “Great Game.” Russia sought to extend its empire and gain access to India, one of Britain’s most valuable colonies. The British defended India and also attempted to spread its empire beyond India’s borders. Much of the war was fought in the independent Muslim kingdom of Afghanistan. After decades of fighting, both countries withdrew and agreed to respect Afghanistan’s independence.

2. Why did Russia engage in the Crimean War and the Great Game?

Egypt Initiates Reforms; Persia Pressured to Change (pages 788–790)

What measures did Muslim countries take to avoid imperialist domination?

Some Muslim leaders tried to adopt reforms to block European control of their lands. In Egypt, Muhammad Ali broke away from Ottoman control. He reformed the army and the economy. Ali’s grandson continued to modernize the empire. He joined with the French in building the **Suez Canal**. It connected the Mediterranean to the Red Sea.

The canal was extremely expensive to build. Egypt quickly found that it could not afford to repay the money it owed. The British took control of the canal. Later the British took over the rest of the country as well.

In Persia, the Russians and the British competed for control. Russia wanted to use Persia to gain access to the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. Twice Russia forced Persia to give up territories through military victories.

Britain wanted to use Afghanistan as a buffer between India and Russia. In 1857, Britain forced Persia to give up all claims to Afghanistan.

In the early 1900s, oil was discovered in Persia. A British company signed an agreement with Persia’s ruler to develop these oil fields. Persians rebelled against their ruler, who was corrupt, and the growing influence of Europeans. Then Russia and Britain stepped in and took control of the land.

In Muslim lands, the Europeans gained control by using economic imperialism and creating spheres of influence. Some Muslim countries tried to modernize. But these efforts came too late to prevent Europeans from taking over.

3. What happened in Egypt and in Persia?

CHAPTER 27 Section 4 (pages 791–795)

British Imperialism in India

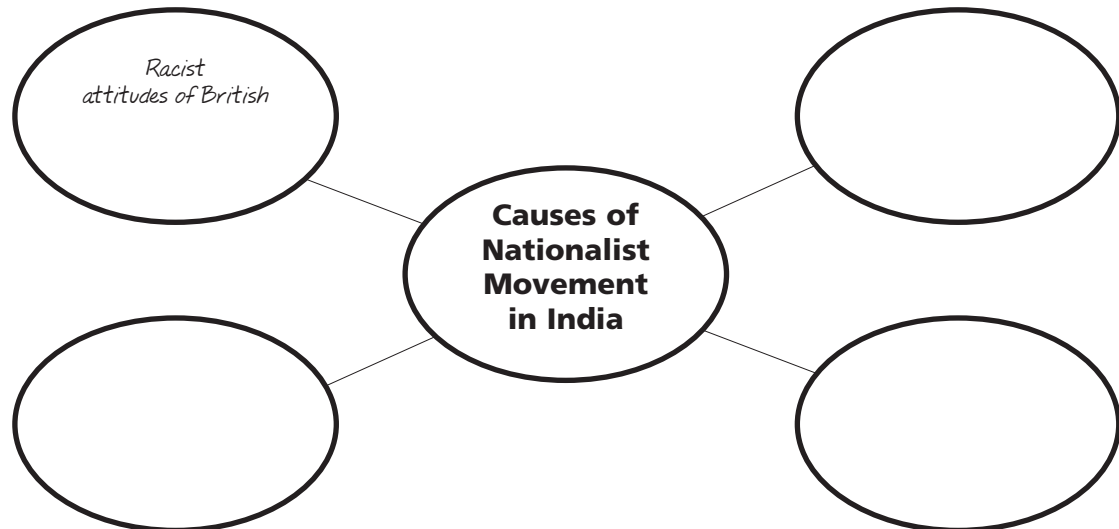
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you saw how Europeans grabbed Muslim lands.

In this section, you will read about British control of India.

AS YOU READ

Use the chart below to take notes on the causes of the nationalist movement in India.



TERMS AND NAMES

sepo Indian soldier under British command

“jewel in the crown” Term referring to India as the most valuable of all British colonies

Sepoy Mutiny Uprising of Indian soldiers against the British

Raj British rule over India from 1757 to 1947.

British Expand Control over India

(pages 791–795)

How did British rule affect India?

The Mughal Empire of India fell into decline in the early 1700s. By the mid-1700s, the British East India Company was the most important power in India. The company held huge amounts of land. The company even had its own army. This army was led by British officers. It was staffed by **sepoys**, Indian soldiers.

India was the main supplier of raw materials for Britain. The British called India the **“jewel in the crown”** because it was Britain’s most valuable colony.

India enjoyed some benefits from British rule. India’s rail system was the third largest in the world. The railroad helped make India’s economy more modern. The British made other improvements, too. They built telephone and telegraph lines, dams, bridges, and canals. They also improved *sanitation* and public health and built schools.

But British rule also caused problems. A great deal of wealth flowed from India to Britain. Indian industry died out because of British trade laws. Many farmers and villages could no longer feed themselves because they were forced to grow cash crops. India suffered famines in the late 1800s. In addition, most British officials had *racist* attitudes that threatened Indian culture.

1. What problems did British rule bring?

The Sepoy Mutiny (pages 793–794)

Why *did Indians rebel?*

By the mid-1800s, many Indians resented British rule. In 1857, some Indian soldiers heard rumors about British weapons. The rumors offended the Indians’ religious feelings. The British handled the situation badly. The Indian soldiers rebelled. This rebellion has been called the **Sepoy Mutiny**. It took the East India Company and British troops a year to put it down.

The Sepoy Mutiny failed because the Indians were divided. Muslims and Hindus did not trust each other. After the revolt, the British government took direct control of British India. The term **Raj** refers to British rule over India from 1757 to 1947.

2. What was the Sepoy Mutiny?

Nationalism Surfaces in India

(page 795)

What *were the goals of the Indian nationalist movement?*

Indians also resisted British control in other ways. Leaders such as Ram Mohun Roy urged changes in traditional Indian practices. He wanted to make Indian society more modern and to free India of foreign control.

Nationalist feelings also started to grow in India. Indians resented the British discrimination against them. Indians were barred from the best jobs in the Indian Civil Service. British workers were paid more than Indian workers doing the same job.

Indians formed two groups—the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League. Both groups pushed the British to make changes. In the early 1900s, they called for self-government.

3. What groups called for change?

CHAPTER 27 Section 5 (pages 796–799)

Imperialism in Southeast Asia

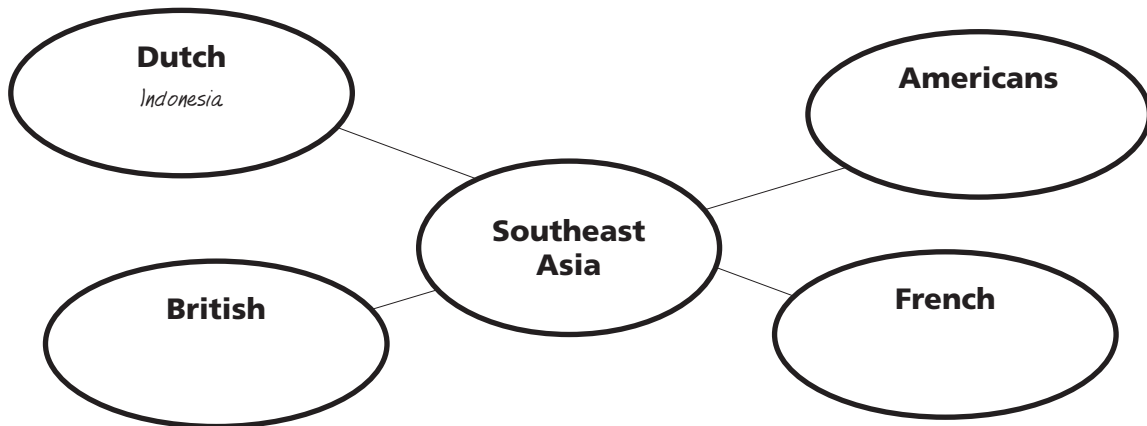
BEFORE YOU READ

In the last section, you saw how the Indians reacted to imperialism.

In this section, you will read about imperialism in Southeast Asia.

AS YOU READ

Use the web below to show the various lands controlled by each Western nation.



TERMS AND NAMES

Pacific Rim Southeast Asian mainland and islands along the rim of the Pacific Ocean

King Mongkut King who helped Siam modernize

Emilio Aguinaldo Leader of Filipino nationalists

annexation Adding of territory

Queen Liliuokalani Last Hawaiian ruler of Hawaii

European Powers Invade the Pacific Rim (pages 796–799)

Which Western powers grabbed land in Southeast Asia?

European nations also grabbed land in the **Pacific Rim**, Southeast Asia and the islands on the edge of the Pacific Ocean. The lands of Southeast Asia were perfect for plantation agriculture. Sugar, coffee, cocoa, rubber, coconuts, bananas, and pineapples were important products.

The Dutch controlled Indonesia. Many of the Dutch who moved to Indonesia thought of Indonesia as their home. They set up a class system that kept the Dutch at the top. Wealthy and edu-

cated Indonesians came next. Plantation workers were at the bottom. The Dutch forced farmers to use one-fifth of their land for export crops.

The British took the port of Singapore plus Malaysia and Burma (modern Myanmar). They used Singapore as a base for trade. It became one of the world's busiest ports. The British encouraged the Chinese to move to Malaysia. The Malaysians have become a minority in their own country. Tension between the Malays and the Chinese remains to this day.

France grabbed Indochina (modern Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam). The French ruled Indochina directly and tried to push French culture on the Indochinese. The French did not

encourage industry. Rice became a major crop. Although the Vietnamese grew more rice than before, they ate less of it because so much rice was sent out of the region. This problem set the stage for Vietnamese resistance to French rule.

Colonialism brought some features of modern life to these regions. But economic change benefited Europeans more than the local people. Even so, schooling, health, and sanitation were improved. Millions of people migrated to new regions of Southeast Asia. The mix of cultures did not always go smoothly. Even today, some conflict between groups results from this period.

1. What major problems did colonialism bring?

Siam Remains Independent

(page 708)

How did imperialism affect Siam?

One land—*Siam* (modern Thailand)—stayed independent. Siam was surrounded by lands taken by the French and British. The French and British did not want the other to control Siam. The Siamese kings played the French and British against one another to remain free of both nations.

King Mongkut and his son modernized Siam. They started schools and reformed the government. They also built railroads and telegraph lines and ended slavery. These changes happened with little social turmoil.

2. How did Siam confront imperialism?

U.S. Imperialism in the Pacific Islands

(pages 798–799)

What lands did the United States acquire?

In the late 1800s, the United States also began to seek colonies. After the Spanish-American War in 1898, the United States took control of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippine Islands.

Filipino nationalists led by **Emilio Aguinaldo** fought against the Americans for their freedom. The United States defeated the rebels but promised to give the Philippines self-rule later. In the meantime, American businesses took advantage of Filipino workers.

American businessmen grew wealthy from sugar plantations in Hawaii. But they wanted to make more money. They also asked for the **annexation**, or addition, of Hawaii to the United States. That way they would get more money when they sold sugar in the United States. The American businessmen had a great deal of power in Hawaii.

In the 1890s, **Queen Liliuokalani** tried to regain control of her country for the Hawaiian people. The American businessmen overthrew her. They declared a republic. In 1898, it became a territory of the United States.

3. What happened in the Philippines?
